DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 065 244 RC 006 318

AUTHOR	Cleland, C. L.; Lin, Y. N.
TITLE	Hawkins County [Tennessee] Population in the Decade of the 60's.
INSTITUTION	Tennessee Univ., Knoxville. Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	AER-A-37
PUB DATE	Feb 72
NOTE	30p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Single copies available from Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37901
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Census Figures; *Demography; Economic Factors; Family Structure; *Housing Patterns; *Migration Patterns; *Population Trends; *Rural Areas; Tables (Data); Urbanization
IDENTIFIERS	*Hawkins County; Tennessee

ABSTRACT

Information from the Censuses of Population and Housing in Tennessee is presented in this report. A section which is individualized for Hawkins County, Tennessee, describes population and housing changes in that county in terms of dependency ratio, household size, household structure, and living space, along with interpretation and tables. Another section presents tables and interpretation of the state, regional, and national material. Also included in the report are a list of data sources and a glossary of terms used in the commentary. (PS)

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SPECIAL POPULATION REPORT

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

No. A-37

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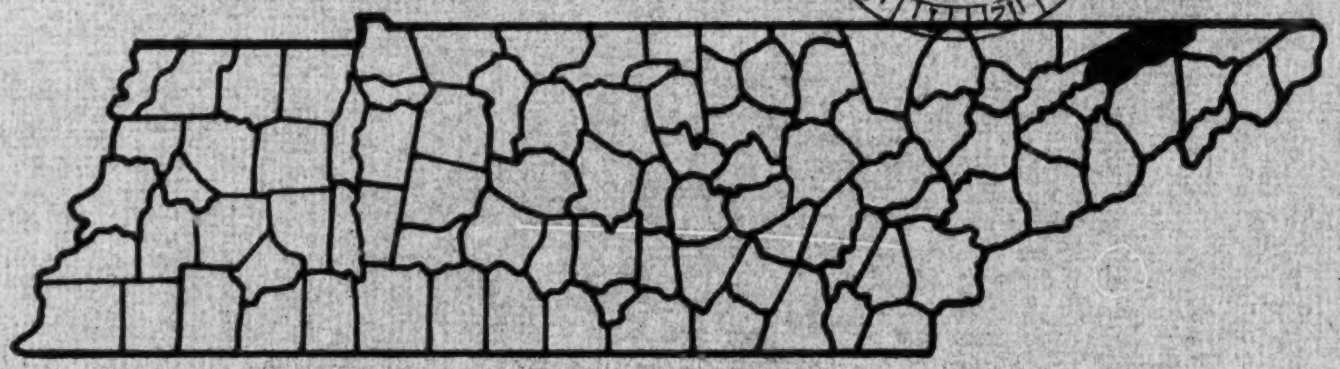

HAWKINS COUNTY POPULATION IN THE DECADE OF THE 60'S

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TO: Demographers and Others Interested in Use of Census Materials

FROM: Charles L. Cleland C.L.C.

RE: Enclosed Tennessee County Population Report

The enclosed report is sent to you as an example of the use being made of the second count Census of Population and Housing materials in Tennessee. Similar reports were prepared for each of Tennessee's 95 counties with a supply of the reports being sent to the Agricultural Extension leader for distribution in the county.

The content of the report includes a section which is individulized for the particular county identified on the cover, including both interpretation and tables. Another section deals with tables and interpretation of the state, regional and national material.

These reports were prepared as part of the service aspect of the Agricultural Experiment Station Regional Research Project S-79, a study of "Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South." Futher interpretation of census materials from fourth count data may be attempted, if the response to this series is sufficiently favorable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.	ii
Source of Data.	iii
Glossary.	iv
Part I - The County	1
Population and Housing in the County: Changes from 1960 to 1970.	2
Summary Table	5
County Tables	
1. Population Characteristics, 1960-1970	6
2. Housing Units, 1960-1970.	7
3. Cohort Analysis, 1960-1970.	8
Part II - Tennessee, the South and the United States.	9
Population and Housing of Tennessee, the South, and the United States: Changes from 1960 to 1970.	10
State Tables	
4. Population Characteristics, 1960-1970	17
5. Housing Units, 1960-1970.	18
6. Cohort Analysis, 1960-1970.	19
Regional Tables	
7. Population Characteristics, 1960-1970	20
8. Housing Units, 1960-1970.	21
National Tables	
9. Population Characteristics, 1960-1970	22
10. Housing Units, 1960-1970.	23
Footnotes	24

COUNTY POPULATION IN THE DECADE OF THE 1960's

by

C. L. Cleland* and Y. N. Lin**

INTRODUCTION

The Censuses of Population and Housing contain a tremendous wealth of information in the form of numbers which are applicable to various geographic units from enumeration districts through the county to the state and the nation. Numbers, however, have meaning only in the context of other numbers which refer to the same or related characteristics or situations in the same place at a different point in time or at the same point in time for a different place. Then, too, the numbers don't speak for themselves since the implications of a pattern which seem apparent to one person may not occur to another at all.

As the plans for the publication of the 1970 Census data were being made, it was apparent that some means must be sought for getting the information into easily understood form with at least some interpretation if it was to be useful for very many people. In this series of county reports comparison is made of the 1960 and 1970 Census figures. The size and direction of the changes found for the county are compared with the trends which appear in the figures for the state (Tennessee), the region (the South), and the nation (all 50 states). The implications of some of the trends are also given where these are relatively clear.

The sources of the data are described in the immediately following section and there is a glossary of terms included to give more precise meaning to certain technical terms used in the text and the tables. The footnotes to the tables appear on the last page of the report.

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ϕThis report contributes to Southern Regional Research Project S-79, "Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South."

Source of Data

The data contained in this report were obtained from the U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Vol. 1, the U. S. Census of Housing, 1960, the "First County Summary Tapes" of the 1970 censuses of population and housing, and the Tennessee Department of Public Health annual volumes on Vital Statistics for the years 1960-1969. The tables for the U. S. and the South were supplied by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Texas A & M University. Some of the figures in the final published sources from the Bureau of the Census will differ from those in the summary tapes due to the adjustment of errors discovered after the tapes were issued. The changes should have little effect on the interpretations given on the following pages.

A longer perspective on changes in population for Tennessee counties can be obtained in Population Changes in Tennessee from 1930 to 1970, an Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin by Frank O. Leuthold.

County age-sex pyramids for 1960 and 1970 and more detailed age-specific migration for the decade are available in Tennessee Population and Housing, 1950-1970. Part 2: Age, Sex and Migration prepared by Richard A. Engels and published jointly by the Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the Tennessee State Planning Commission, State Planning Division, Nashville, February, 1972.

Glossary

The following terms are used in the commentary on the next pages and may require some explanation for most readers.

Rural - According to the Census Bureau, includes all those people living outside urban areas, which are essentially defined as places with 2500 or more.

Natural Increase - The excess of births over deaths in a given area during a given period.

Cohort Analysis - Since a cohort is a group of people born during the same period of time, cohort analysis is an examination of the same group of people at two different points in time, e.g., the group that was 25 to 34 in 1960 was 35 to 44 in 1970. No adjustment was made for expected deaths in this analysis.

Dependency Ratio - The ratio of the sum of those under 18 and those over 64 to the number of those from 18 through 64 (times 100).

Fertility Ratio - The number of children under 5 per 1000 women ages 15 to 44.

Sex Ratio - The number of men per 100 women.

PART I - THE COUNTY

POPULATION AND HOUSING IN HAWKINS COUNTY:

CHANGES FROM 1960 TO 1970

Youth looks elsewhere. Hawkins County tripled the proportion of its population which was urban from 1960 to 1970 which brought it to just about half of the proportion of the state for that year. Since the number of births was about twice the number of deaths and the increase in the population was almost equal to the natural increase, there was a very small out-migration of people during the decade (Table 1). This is very similar to the rest of the state which experienced a very small out-migration. The cohort analysis (Table 3) indicates that the out-migrants were principally those young people who turned 20-24 during the decade. The other age groups experienced very little change with some tendency toward in-migration for those in the 35-44 year group and their very young children. The opportunities for work in jobs with promise and/or higher education have apparently been very limited relative to the expectations of the residents, especially the young people.

Large decrease in dependency ratio. The drop in the dependency ratio was greater for Hawkins County than for the state and the nation resulting in its being slightly below the ratios for the larger areas in 1970. Even so, those in the productive age range will need to continue their efforts in order to provide the larger amount of support required for maintaining a level of living for the dependent population equivalent to that provided elsewhere. The reduction in the fertility ratio was smaller than that for the state and the nation and resulted in its being somewhat higher than the state and region figures for 1970. The drop in

the fertility ratio along with the small decrease in the absolute number of children under five years of age indicates that there will be a decrease in the demand for the allocation of resources to elementary education and for the youth oriented activities unless there is some attempt made to improve the quality of such programs which would result in an increase in expenditure per child. The drop in the sex ratio for the period was smaller than the drop for the state, the region, and the nation indicating that the out-migration of males was only slightly greater than that for females. As a result, the number of women in 1970 was very slightly greater than the number of men which makes the county only slightly more attractive to unattached males.

Some decrease in household size. At the beginning of the decade household size for the county was slightly larger than that for the state and the region though with the decrease in average size of slightly over 10% the resulting average of 3.3 was slightly larger than the state and regional average. The change may have resulted from the out-migration of large families, the decrease in the fertility ratio, the increase in the number of single person households or some combination of all of these. If the trend towards smaller households does continue, it will mean that there will be little opportunity to economize in the provision of those goods and services which go directly to the individual household whether they are provided by government or private buinesss.

A few more broken homes. In the social organization of families the county is not following the trend found in the rest of the state and the region. The 88% of the families that had both husband and wife present

in 1970 was somewhat above that of the other areas. This means that about 12% of the families had either the husband or the wife missing with the attendant problems for the one who remains, especially if there were young children present. More attention may need to be given to child care centers so that the parent without a spouse can be confident of the children's welfare while taking advantage of opportunities to work, assuming, of course, the existence of employment opportunities within a reasonable distance.

Significant reduction in crowding. There was a significant reduction in crowding in the county homes. The 11.3% with more than one person per room in 1970 was higher than the proportion for the state, the region, and the nation suggesting that continued effort needs to be devoted to housing in the county. The occupied housing which had owners in residence made up a larger proportion of the total compared to the state and the nation at the beginning of the decade, and the county had a slightly smaller increase than did the state or the region but larger than the nation during the decade. This is strong evidence of the desire not to be dependent on others in the thinking of people in the county.

SUMMARY TABLE ON
POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE U. S., THE SOUTH, TENNESSEE,
AND HAWKINS COUNTY
1960-1970
(Base figures in parentheses)

	U. S.	The South	Tennessee	County
Shift in percent of population that is urban	3.6 (69.9)	5.9 (58.5)	6.4 (52.3)	19.2 (10.2)
Percent change in total rural population	-0.3 (54.1 mil.)	-2.4 (22.8 mil.)	-4.9 (1.7 mil.)	-12.9 (27,347)
Net migration			-0.8	-0.7
Change in percent under 18 years of age	-1.5 (35.8)	-3.0 (37.8)	-3.0 (36.8)	-3.4 (37.6)
Change in percent 65 and older	0.7 (9.2)	1.3 (8.3)	1.1 (8.7)	0.3 (8.9)
Change in total dependency ratio	-2.9 (81.9)	-5.6 (85.5)	-6.2 (83.5)	-10.1 (86.9)
Change in fertility ratio	-158 (563)	-165 (573)	-144 (532)	-75 (509)
Change in sex ratio	-2.3 (97.1)	-2.1 (97.0)	-1.7 (95.3)	-0.6 (97.8)
Change in population per household	-0.2 (3.3)	-0.3 (3.5)	-0.3 (3.5)	-0.4 (3.7)
Change in percent of all families that are husband-wife families	-1.4 (87.8)	-1.2 (86.8)	-1.0 (86.6)	1.1 (86.9)
Change in percent of housing with 1.01 or more persons per room	-3.3 (11.5)	-5.9 (16.2)	-6.4 (16.2)	-8.8 (20.1)
Change in percent of occupied units with owner occupants	0.9 (61.9)	2.6 (62.0)	2.9 (63.8)	2.3 (73.9)

TABLE 1. BASIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
HAWKINS COUNTY

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
Total population	30,468	33,726	3,258	10.7%
Urban population	3,121	9,918	6,797	217.8%
Percent urban	10.2%	29.4%		
Rural population	27,347	23,808	-3,539	-12.9%
Percent rural	89.8%	70.6%		
Natural increase				
Births, 1960-1970		6,307		
Deaths, 1960-1970		2,846		
Net natural increase, 1960-1970[a]		3,461		
Net migration, 1960-1970[b]		-203		
Percent of 1960 population		-0.7%		
Age groups: Number				
Under 5 years	3,190	3,101	-89	-2.8%
5-9 years	3,060	3,246	186	6.1%
10-14 years	3,342	3,242	-100	-3.0%
15-19 years	2,746	2,979	233	8.5%
20-24 years	1,925	2,429	504	26.2%
25-35 years	3,720	4,731	1,011	27.2%
35-44 years	3,845	3,894	49	1.3%
45-54 years	3,432	3,707	275	8.0%
55-64 years	2,501	3,292	791	31.6%
65 years and over	2,707	3,105	398	14.7%
Under 18 years	11,457	11,543	86	0.8%
18-64 years	16,304	19,078	2,774	17.0%
Age groups: Percent of total				
Under 18 years	37.6%	34.2%		
18-64 years	53.5%	56.6%		
65 years and over	8.9%	9.2%		
Dependency ratios				
Total[c]	86.9	76.8		
Youth[d]	70.2	60.5		
Aged[e]	16.6	16.3		
Fertility ratio[f]	509	434		
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	97.8	97.2		
Total households	8,201	10,245	2,044	24.9%
Population/household	3.7	3.3		
Total families	7,587	9,110	1,523	20.1%
Husband-wife families	6,594	8,014	1,420	21.5%
Percent of all families	86.9%	88.0%		

TABLE 2. HOUSING UNITS
HAWKINS COUNTY

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
Total housing units	8,973	10,965	1,992	22.2
Total occupied housing units	8,201	10,245	2,044	24.9
Median number persons per unit	3.5	3.0		
Percent with 1.01 or more persons per room	20.1%	11.3%		
Owner-occupied units:				
Number	6,060	7,811	1,751	28.9
Percent of all occupied units	73.9%	76.2%		
Renter-occupied units:				
Number	2,141	2,434	293	13.7
Percent of all occupied units	26.1%	23.8%		

TABLE 3. COHORT ANALYSIS
HAWKINS COUNTY

Age Groups:	Basic Data 1960	Basic Data 1970	Change, 1960-1970 Number	Change, 1960-1970 Percent
Under 5 years, 1960/ 10-14 years, 1970	3,190	3,242	52	1.6
5-9 years, 1960/ 15-19 years, 1970	3,060	2,979	-81	-2.6
10-14 years, 1960/ 20-24 years, 1970	3,342	2,429	-913	-27.3
15-24 years, 1960/ 25-34 years, 1970	4,671	4,731	60	1.3
25-34 years, 1960/ 35-44 years, 1970	3,720	3,894	174	4.7
35-44 years, 1960/ 45-54 years, 1970	3,845	3,707	-138	-3.6
45-54 years, 1960/ 55-64 years, 1970	3,432	3,292	-140	-4.1
55 & over, 1960/ 65 & over, 1970	5,208	3,105	-2,103	-40.4

PART II - TENNESSEE, THE SOUTH AND THE UNITED STATES

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF TENNESSEE, THE SOUTH, AND THE UNITED STATES: CHANGES FROM 1960 TO 1970

Low state population growth rate. The continuing increase in the U. S. is a well known fact. What is not so well known perhaps is that the total increase in the South was slightly greater than that for the U. S. as a whole. For Tennessee, however, the rate of increase was somewhat behind that of the U. S. Some might be concerned about Tennessee's low rate of population growth, but others may feel this is not such a bad thing since there is already a great deal of demand for use of the goods and facilities presently available in the state.

Increasing urbanization. The rural-urban composition of the population has changed during the decade with an increasingly large proportion residing in the urban areas. While Tennessee has been less urban than the total South and the South less urban that the total U. S., the rate of change toward urbanization for the state was somewhat higher than that for the South which was in turn much higher than the rate for the U. S. Such a shift does not necessarily mean any great loss or decrease in the numbers in the rural population. With an overall net increase in total population, most of the increase could have been in urban areas. This is what happened for the total U. S. because there was only an 0.3 percent reduction in the rural population and the grand total in rural areas remained at about 54 million. For the South there was a reduction of 2.4 percent of the 1960 population which was classified as rural in 1970. For Tennessee the decrease was nearly five percent.

Very little of this overall change can be attributed to migration from the state since there was a net loss of less than one percent during the decade.

Decreased dependency. Age composition of the population also is important in terms of understanding the needs for services that are to be anticipated and there has been some aging of the population. This is true for the nation, the region, and the state and is reflected both in the reduction of the percentage under 18 and the increase in the percentage that are 65 and over. Since the decrease in those under 18 was greater than the increase in those 65 and over, the net result has been a reduction in the size of the dependency ratio. This ratio is simply an indication of the balance between those who are in the working age range and those who are dependent upon the working force. Both Tennessee and the South had a somewhat greater decrease in this ratio than did the U. S. as a whole with the result that the current dependency ratio is somewhat lower for Tennessee than for the nation while for the South it is now only slightly higher than for the U. S.

Fertility ratio down. An area of dramatic change of the 1970 population situation compared to the 1960 has been a very sharp drop in the fertility ratio. This fertility ratio is a reflection of the reproductive activity during the preceding five years of those females in the child-bearing age range. In 1960 there were still relatively large numbers of children under age five compared to the numb of women aged 15-44. By

1970 a good many of those female babies born during the postwar baby boom became of childbearing age thereby contributing heavily to the denominator of this ratio and resulting in its substantial reduction. Caution, therefore, must be observed in interpreting the decrease as an indication of a reduction of the number of children desired by the present generation of young married couples. They possibly just have not gotten started.

Sex ratio down. Another ratio which is of interest in the social arrangement of the population of the state and nation is the sex ratio. This ratio is simply the number of men per 100 women in the population. The ratio in 1960 was 95.3 for Tennessee which was slightly lower than that for the nation and the South, but the decrease was somewhat greater for the nation than for the South and for Tennessee with the result that they are all much closer together now. Tennessee is still slightly below the others. Part of the explanation for this change is the shift toward an aging population which was mentioned above. Since women live longer than men on the average, the aging population results in a greater proportion of women.

Households smaller. The population per household is another indicator of the kinds of living arrangements of the population. During the decade of the '60's, there was a consistent reduction in the average number in the household in the state, the South, and the nation. Even

though the change was something on the order of .2 or .3 of a person, this is proportionately a rather great decrease. Part of this decrease can be attributed to the aging of the population. However, it is probably more closely tied to the increasing affluence of the population since it reflects the number of older people able to live by themselves as well as a reduction in the number of children remaining in the household.

More broken families. Another indicator of the kinds of living conditions that most households are experiencing is the percent of all families that have both husband and wife present. The American ideal of the family is one with a husband and wife with their children in a single household. There are many instances where such is not the case. Deviations from this pattern can occur either by divorce, separation, or death of one of the mates. The decrease in the proportion of families without both husband and wife present was somewhat greater for the nation than for the South and greater for the South than for the state. As a result, they are all very similar in 1970 at about 86 percent.

Roomier living. Another indication of the adequacy of the living conditions of families is the amount of room available to the household. The size of the rooms, of course, makes a difference but the data available are limited to the number of rooms. Housing is considered by some to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room.

Slightly over 16 percent of the housing units in Tennessee and the South had such a condition in 1960 while only 11½ percent in the U. S. were that crowded. During the decade, however, there was a very substantial reduction both in Tennessee and in the South and some reduction in the nation as a whole. The result has been that slightly less than 10 percent of the housing in Tennessee is currently overcrowded compared to slightly over 10 percent for the South and just over 8 percent for the nation.

Home ownership up. There is also the belief in the U. S. that the ownership of housing is socially and psychologically more advantageous than being a renter. In Tennessee there has been a significant proportion of the population that has been interested in being as little obligated to other persons as possible. This is reflected in the tendency to want to own one's home, debt-free is possible. In Tennessee in 1960 a slightly higher percentage of the occupied housing units were occupied by owners rather than by renters than in the state or the nation. By 1970 the differences had become somewhat greater with Tennessee having more than two-thirds of its houses occupied by owners. This was about two percent higher than for the rest of the South and about four percent higher than for the nation. Interest in home ownership apparently continues to be quite strong and efforts to assist families in owning their homes appears to be most appropriate.

Cohort analysis. It is one thing to say that the number of young people has increased in the population or that the number of older people has increased as a proportion of the total population, but it is quite something else to look at a particular age group and see what has happened to it through time. Given a group, a cohort, that turned 20 in one decade, one might expect that during the next decade, that in which they turned 30, a few would have died. There would probably also be a change in their numbers due to some of them going off to live somewhere else while others of the same age moved into the area. Examination of such changes is called "cohort analysis" and it provides some of the dynamics of population characteristics which are glossed over by other ways of looking at the data.

U. S. attracts young adults. For the U. S. as a whole there was some increase in the numbers in the group that were under five years of age in 1960. There was also some increase in the age group that was five to nine in 1960 while there was some decrease, on the order of 2.4 percent, for those who were 10-14 in that year. For those who were 15-24 there was a 3.7 percent increase and there was a slight increase of a little over one percent for those who were 25-34. For the group 35-44 a 10-year age group in 1960, there was a reduction of some 3.6 percent. The older age groups had a substantially higher reduction as could be expected. This pattern indicates that there has been some in-migration to the U. S. particularly of those young people who in 1960 were 15-24.

It also suggests that they brought some young children with them. The decrease in the one age group suggests the casualties from involvement in the war.

South loses youth, attracts families. For the South the pattern is somewhat different. The two cohorts under 10 show slight increases of 1.1 and 1.5 percent which suggests that they were brought in by migrating parents. There was an increase in the numbers who were 25-34 in 1960 indicating that there was indeed some in-migration since this group could normally be expected to have had a natural decrease by death. The group that was 10-24 years of age in 1960 apparently left the South in fairly large numbers since they show about a four percent reduction. For Tennessee the pattern is somewhat more striking. While there was a very small increase in those under 10 years of age in 1960, there was a greater than 10 percent reduction in those who were 10-14 in 1960 and more than six percent for those who were 15-24. The very small reduction of .8 percent of those 25-34 in 1960 suggests that the natural decrease was more than offset by in-migration.

TABLE 4. BASIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

TENNESSEE

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	--------Thousands--------			
Total population	3,567	3,924	357	10.0
Urban population	1,865	2,305	440	23.6
Percent urban	52.3	58.7		
Rural population	1,702	1,618	-84	-4.9
Percent rural	47.7	41.3		
Natural increase				
Births, 1960-1970		751,118		
Deaths, 1960-1970		364,724		
Net natural increase, 1960-1970[a]		386,394		
Net migration, 1960-1970[b]		-29,319		
Percent of 1960 population		-0.8		
Age groups: Number				
Under 5 years	394	326	-68	-17.1
5-9 years	376	377	1	0.3
10-14 years	359	396	37	10.4
15-19 years	297	378	81	27.3
20-24 years	229	321	92	40.3
25-34 years	449	492	43	9.6
35-44 years	460	445	-15	-3.1
45-54 years	403	438	35	8.8
55-64 years	293	367	74	25.2
65 years and over	309	383	74	24.0
Under 18 years	1,314	1,328	14	1.0
18-64 years	1,944	2,213	269	13.8
Age groups: Percent of total				
Under 18 years	36.8	33.8		
18-64 years	54.5	56.4		
65 years and over	8.7	9.8		
Dependency ratios				
Total[c]	83.5	77.3		
Youth[d]	67.6	60.0		
Aged[e]	15.9	17.3		
Fertility ratio[f]	532	388		
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	95.3	93.6		
Total households	1,003	1,212	209	20.8
Population/household	3.5	3.2		
Total families	894	1,019	126	14.1
Husband-wife families	774	872	98	12.7
Percent of all families	86.6	85.6		

Footnotes are located on last page.

TABLE 5. HOUSING UNITS

TENNESSEE

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	----------Thousands-------			
Total housing units	1,084	1,239	155	14.2
Total occupied housing units	1,003	1,212	209	20.8
Median number of persons per unit	3.1	2.8		
Percent with 1.01 or more persons per room	16.2	9.8		
Owner-occupied units:				
Number	640	808	168	26.3
Percent of all occupied units	63.8	66.7		
Renter-occupied units:				
Number	364	404	40	11.0
Percent of all occupied units	36.2	33.3		

TABLE 6. COHORT ANALYSIS

TENNESSEE

Age Groups: Number	Basic Data 1960	Basic Data 1970	Change, 1960-1970 Number	Change, 1960-1970 Percent
Under 5 years, 1960/ 10-14 years, 1970	393,674	395,954	2,280	0.6
5-9 years, 1960/ 15-19 years, 1970	375,551	378,097	2,546	0.7
10-14 years, 1960/ 20-24 years, 1970	358,795	321,336	-37,459	-10.4
15-24 years, 1960/ 25-34 years, 1970	525,992	491,936	-34,056	-6.5
25-34 years, 1960/ 35-44 years, 1970	448,877	445,436	-3,441	-0.8
35-44 years, 1960/ 45-54 years, 1970	459,580	438,049	-21,531	-4.7
45-54 years, 1960/ 55-64 years, 1970	402,609	366,996	-35,613	-8.8
55 & over, 1960/ 65 & over, 1970	602,011	383,017	-218,994	-36.4

TABLE 7. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

THE SOUTH

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	----------Thousands--------			
Total population	54,973	62,795	7,822	14.2
Urban population	32,160	40,541	8,381	26.0
Percent urban	58.5	64.6		
Rural population	22,813	22,254	-559	-2.4
Percent rural	41.5	35.4		
Age groups: Number				
Under 5 years	6,416	5,404	-1,012	-15.8
5-9 years	6,005	6,229	224	3.7
10-14 years	5,523	6,510	987	17.9
15-19 years	4,463	6.071	1,608	36.0
20-24 years	3,558	5,279	1,721	48.4
25-34 years	6,973	7,730	757	10.9
35-44 years	7,066	7,052	-14	-0.2
45-54 years	6,005	6,856	851	14.2
55-64 years	4,384	5,631	1,247	28.4
65 years and over	4,582	6,033	1,451	31.7
Under 18 years	20,754	21,855	1,101	5.3
18-64 years	29,637	34,907	5,270	17.8
Age groups: Percent of total				
Under 18 years	37.8	34.8		
18-64 years	53.9	55.6		
65 years and over	8.3	9.6		
Dependency ratios				
Total[c]	85.5	79.9		
Youth[d]	70.0	62.6		
Aged[e]	15.5	17.3		
Fertility ratio[f]	573	408		
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	97.0	94.9		
Total households	15,503	19,247	3,744	24.1
Population/household	3.5	3.2		
Total families	13,512	15,830	2,318	17.2
Husband-wife families	11,730	13,558	1,828	15.6
Percent of all families	86.8	85.6		

Footnotes are located on last page.

TABLE 8. HOUSING UNITS

THE SOUTH

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	----------Thousands-------			
Total housing units	17,173	21,003	3,830	22.6
Total occupied housing units	15,503	19,247	3,744	24.2
Median number of persons per unit	3.1	2.7		
Percent with 1.01 or more persons per room	16.2	10.3		
Owner-occupied units:				
Number	9,613	12,441	2,828	29.4
Percent of all occupied units	62.0	64.6		
Renter-occupied units:				
Number	5,890	6,806	916	15.6
Percent of all occupied units	38.0	35.4		

TABLE 9. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

UNITED STATES

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	----------Thousands-------			
Total population	179,323	203,185	23,862	13.3
Urban population	125,269	149,281	24,012	19.6
Percent urban	69.9	73.5		
Rural population	54,054	53,885	-169	-0.3
Percent rural	30.1	26.5		
Age groups: Number				
Under 5 years	20,321	17,167	-3,154	-15.5
5-9 years	18,692	19,955	1,263	6.8
10-14 years	16,773	20,788	4,015	23.9
15-19 years	13,219	19,070	5,851	44.2
20-24 years	10,801	16,372	5,571	51.6
25-34 years	22,818	24,908	2,090	9.2
35-44 years	24,081	23,072	-1,009	-4.2
45-54 years	20,485	23,203	2,718	13.3
55-64 years	15,572	18,582	3,010	19.3
65 years and over	16,560	20,050	3,490	21.1
Under 18 years	64,202	69,653	5,451	8.5
18-64 years	98,562	113,463	14,901	15.1
Age groups: Percent of total				
Under 18 years	35.8	34.3		
18-64 years	55.0	55.8		
65 years and over	9.2	9.9		
Dependency ratios				
Total[c]	81.9	79.0		
Youth[d]	65.1	61.4		
Aged[e]	16.8	17.7		
Fertility ratio[f]	563	405		
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	97.1	94.8		
Total households	53,021	63,417	10,396	19.6
Population/household	3.3	3.1		
Total families	45,128	50,947	5,819	12.9
Husband-wife families	39,641	44,038	4,397	11.1
Percent of all families	87.8	86.4		

Footnotes are located on last page.

TABLE 10. HOUSING UNITS

UNITED STATES

	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
	----------Thousands------			
Total housing units	58,326	68,627	10,301	17.7
Total occupied housing units	53,029	63,417	10,388	19.6
Median number of persons per unit	3.0	2.7		
Percent with 1.01 or more persons per room	11.5	8.2		
Owner-occupied units:				
Number	32,797	39,862	7,065	21.5
Percent of all occupied units	61.9	62.8		
Renter-occupied units:				
Number	20,227	23,555	3,328	16.4
Percent of all occupied units	38.1	37.1		

FOOTNOTES

a. Births in the decade, less deaths in the decade. If deaths are more numerous than births, a negative number results, indicating a net loss.

b. Net migration is estimated. By calculating an "expected population" for 1970 based on the 1960 population increased by births during the decade and decreased by deaths during the same period, one can approximate what the population would have been if there had been no migration. The difference between the expected 1970 population and the census count is assumed to be due to migration and this difference is reported here as "net migration." A negative figure means that the "expected" population was greater than the enumerated one.

c. The number of persons under 18 years of age and 65 or more years of age per 100 persons 18 through 64 years old.

d. The number of persons under 18 years of age per 100 persons aged 18 through 64 years.

e. The number of persons 65 years of age or over per 100 persons aged 18 through 64 years.

f. Children under 5 years old per 1,000 women 15 through 44 years of age.